

REMARKS

In paragraph 2 of the final Action, claims 1, 2 and 5-8 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Yoshihiro.

In view of the rejection, claim 2 has been canceled, and the subject matter of canceled claim 2 has been incorporated into claim 1 together with other limitations.

In claim 1, now amended, an electronic watch includes hands, as shown in Figs. 1 and 7-9. The dial has an upper surface, a peripheral edge, and an inner side on which the hands are disposed. The inner side has a thickness larger than that at the peripheral edge. The light leading portion is provided integrally at the peripheral edge of the dial where the hands are not located above immediately. The light leading portion is configured such that a thickness of the dial is reduced from a radially inner side to the peripheral edge thereof.

The limitation that the light leading portion is provided at the peripheral edge of the dial where the hands are not located above immediately is clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 7-9. The hands are disposed on the inner side, not the peripheral edge where the leading portion is provided.

In this structure, sufficient light can be smoothly lead to the solar cell without enlarging the space between the glass and the dial. Also, since the hand is not located above the light leading portion, time can be seen easily.

In Yoshihiro cited in the Action, a solar battery 24 is arranged vertically. In order to provide light to the solar battery 24, light reception surface is formed in various places. In an embodiment of Fig. 1, a planting body 17, pointer 18 and ornamental plate 19 have reflection surfaces. In an embodiment of Fig. 2, a dial 22 and attaching portion of the pointer 18 have the reflection surfaces. In an embodiment of Fig. 3, a dial 32 has a reflection surface inclined to the outside, and a half mirror 33 is

formed at a cover glass 16. In an embodiment of Fig. 4, a dial 32 has an inclined reflection surface, and a cover glass 26 has projections 26a with inclined surfaces 24a.

In the above embodiments, light entering the dial is reflected to the solar battery 24. In the invention, the dial is located partly above the solar cell, but the light leading portion is formed at the peripheral edge of the dial. Therefore, light can be lead to the solar cell smoothly.

In the invention, the reflection of light is not basically considered, while Yoshihiro uses the light reflection. Therefore, the technical idea of the invention is different from that of Yoshihiro.

The invention is not disclosed or suggested by Yoshihiro.

Reconsideration and allowance are earnestly solicited.

Respectfully Submitted,

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